- "His wes conceased so closely, Until it is too late!" Outspeaks the scowling stranger, "I reached the city gate "I reached the city gate Hrought me, indeed, too late.
- I knew this winsome Lady A year ago in Spain; he gave her solemn promise When summer came again, hat we should be united

OUR ADVENTURE. BY ZELL ATHENS. We left Azus lake in its happiest

The blue waves that had been playing coquettishly with the rays of the setting sun and the surrounding forests were beginning to yield to the stately moon's influence as she came sweeping majestically over the eastern hills—left it reluctantly. Gazing backward, we seemed while drinking in the loveliness on the borders of the worlds and the on the borders of two worlds, and the aura from the other shore fanning our

"Why go from home seeking for beauty, when it is all around us?" 'Twas Anna Reagh, a thoughtful girl of 20, who broke the silence that prevailed since we started homeward bound. "I doubt if there is in all Europe

lovelier spot than that little lake with "If there were some romance about it," exclaimed Nettie Lyle, a lively young girl of 17 summers. "Convert that frame mansion over there on the hill into an old stone castle, and write up a few legends, then you may com-pare it to scenes on the other conti-

"What a delightful afternoon we have spent," chizzed Anna.
"Too monotonous! We needed an adventure to arouse us. Indeed, I never attended a picnic where all were so provokingly lazy. I doubt if we could have managed the lunch had it not been so superb. Rowing was out of the countries of the countri nestion with most of the party; even oats had a drowsy air, and I myself, a model of energy, was somewhat affected by the prevailing indolence; could think of little else, while on the waters, than T. B. Read's 'Drifting,'

"Yes, and you scared a fellow most into fits on the other side," broke in Master Jim Nettie's brother, three years her junior. "I tell you, Miss Sis, I get disgusted at your non-chalance, as he called it. Expected every minute to see him have to swim across and save you from drowning. He raved about your beauty, called you 'The Lady of the Lake,' 'Undine,' and the dear knows what all. Now you don't live in Scotland, or you might be another 'Ellen Douglas.' You remember poor 'Undine's' fate when she saw herself in the fountain. How would you have felt if the boat had upset when you leaned so far over on side?"

"No need of alarm, if you and that 'scared fellow' had been near by." "I hardly think we ought to risk our lives for one so foolish."

Master Jim alighted from the vehicle somewhat chagrined to think he had not "hitched up" all right.

"Is that a gnome or a knight erran from the forest seeking an encounter Probably our guardian angel sent to make us safe for the journey. I think it must be the last mentioned, as I saw not a shadow nor heard a leaf rattle to tell of his advent," whispered Nettie, as we watched a handsome stranger in the twilight helping adjust the harness. "Thank you."

whip, and was off in an instant.
"Jupiter! if that wasn't the artist!
Why didn't I ask him to ride? We had plenty of room. I'd forgotten Renee Smith had gone in the other

'Twas too late; echo only answered "It's singular folks are so thoughtful

in some respects and careless in others But who is the artist, brother mine?" "He who was so exercised about a cer-tain naughty girl a few short hours ago. Harry and I stumbled against him when he was aketching. By the way, he has a pretty good picture of you in the boat."

"Shades of Venus! Was ever such untoward impudence displayed by mortal man? Cannot a few independent females roam in maiden meditation fancy free, or resort to a quiet retreat without some of the male persuasion— save two slender boys, yet in their teens—unless some argus-eyed indi-vidual studies all their attitudes; or a green-eyed monster of an artist transfers them to canvas?"

my office at once." The young man, trembling in his boots, and wondering what he had done to anger his relative, followed. At the office the uncle "Harry Jones and I were the first to welcome him to S—. He hadn't forgotten it either. You see, Mrs. Staunton, the lady who purchased Elm Grove Hall in the spring, is his aunt.

"He came in June, a week earlier than expected, consequently there was

than expected, consequently there was no one at the depot to meet him.

"We'd gone in the Jones carry-all for "be'd gone carry-all for "be'd gone carry-all for "be'd gone carry-all for Bertha (Harry's sister, who was coming the speaker. But just then his wife appeared at the door with a poker in her hand, and he stepped out of a side exit, home to spend vacation); as she failed to make her appearance on that train, and there being no public conveyance at hand, Harry kindly offered—which, of sourse, was gratefully accepted—to

Eaton



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passeth through the waters I will be

dren were laid at her feet, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes she exclaimed, "O, my Father, how can I bear it!" and fell dead by their sides.

She had, indeed, found a son when

her loving and beloved daughter became Mrs. Willard Carrol on a bright

June day only two short months be-

The stately Mrs. Staunton was the first to think of the almost-frantic Jim;

and as she, like the poor boy, had not a relation left on earth, she claimed him

The clock was tolling the solemn midnight hour when we entered the village following the corpses in silent

The news had preceded us, and the

villagers were wild with excitement.

how they loved Mrs. Lyle for her gentle,

winning ways, when she, a little wee

place in the hearts of the parishioners,

and comforted her bereaved father. Neither had they forgotten that her

young life was blighted by a dissipated

back into the paths of rectitude, and

Nettie, though of a different tempera-

when 'twas stamped so indelibly on those placid brows that "He giveth His

We find some interesting remarks on

of the letter with the lower two-thirds.

they had not been concealed in greater

part. It is not so, however, if we cover

the upper two thirds of the line; the

lowest third of the letters alone does

not furnish sufficient for recognition.

The chara teristic part of the letters, then, is chiefly in their upper part. Comparing next the ancient characters

with those of modern books, M. Javel

uniformity, so that, taken in their upper parts alone, many of them may be confounded in reading. The old let-ters, on the other hand, had each a par-

the c or e with o, the b with h, etc.
This unnecessary uniformity in the upper part of typographic characters should be corrected.—Journal of

Some time ago a wealthy gentleman

of this city, says the Cleveland Press, perpetrated a good joke on his nephew, a young man named Lockwood, employed in the office of Division Super-

intendent Woodford, of the Canada

Southern road, and located near Toledo.

The young man received a telegram from

the uncle telling him to come to Cleveland at once, but offering no explana-

handed him a document, and in a fierce

tone of voice said, "Read that!" It was

mark the advance in I run!"

tion. The young man responded.

Chemistry.

When the lifeless forms of her chil-

The frightened

dened animals?

WHOLE NUMBER 663.

EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

General Considerations for Consump-

Webster, Choate and Sumner,

drive Mr. Willard Carrol over to the Thirty years ago, when a student at Amherst College, I remember going over with several of my classmates to The frightened horses plunged along the harder. Although the road Northampton, where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were the opposing lawyers in the great Oliver Smith will was rugged and we were in great danger of being dashed to pieces at any mo-ment, we knew it was better to remain case. I shall never forget the impresseated and trust to Providence than atsion made by the great contrast between the manner and gesticulations of these two distinguished pleaders in their closing arguments. The court-room tempt to spring out of the carriage while going at that rate. What was it that stopped the madwas crowded almost to suffocation, and the immense interest involved, together with the high reputation of the oppos-ing counsel, combined to excite the at-"I told you he was our good angel," spoke Nettie, in low tones, when we heard Jim say, "Is that you, Mr. Carrol? Come, ride home with us;" we were ashamed we didn't think of it before, in tention and interest of all to a remarkable degree. Webster's gestures, as well as his words, were comparatively few, but weighty, massive, the very em-bodiment of dignity and conscious strength. Most of the time during his We soon reached our destination. We had gone over the early part of the road in a "snail's gallop," as Jim declared, so as to view the scenery by moonlight, but the restless steeds would half-hour argument he stood perfectly motionless, his body slightly bent forward, and his hands behind his back. deign to no more slow paces that even-Choate spoke for nearly two hours in a manner the very opposite of Webster's, and yet equally appropriate to the speaker's individuality. He was all alert, every vein swelled to fullness, ev-We, with a few more friends added to our party, were celebrating the second anniversary of that "monotonous pic-nic" on a similar sultry August afterery muscle at its utmost tension. He uoon. Boat-riding was in order after our advanced toward the jury and retreated. He rose on tiptoe, and several times in his excitement seemed to spring up entirely off his feet. He ran his luscious repast spread upon the ground. But some preferred to remain on the beach and watch the others glide over the smooth waters. long, nervous fingers through his dark hair, and anon shook them in the air above his head with so swift a motion What was it; a hand reaching out from elysium to draw that happy pair over to those blissful fields? that they seemed to run into each other like the spokes on a spinning-wheel. His plea lasted two hours. The day Too bad to remove them from their lovely grave. We knew their souls would have fled ere their todies could was hot, and when he had concluded he be gathered to the shore.

Nettie's widowed mother, always delicate, sat silent and trembling, looking unto Him who has said, "When thou sank into the arms of attendants in a state of perfect exhaustion, and was borne out into the lobby like a corpse. The excitement in the court-room was intense, but Webster's calm, stern logic carried the day over Choate's brilliant

and flery rhetoric. The verdict was for Webster and the will. One word concerning the gesticula-tion of Charles Sumner. He was al-ways dignified and self-possessed, and his movements, as well as his words, always conveyed the idea of deliberation and scholarly culture, rather than of that spontaneous warmth and impulsive feeling which is most apt to stir emo-tion in a hearer. But he had one gesture which he used not often, but always used once or twice in his great speeches, which never failed to send the blood thrilling to my temples; and I noticed that it had a similar effect on many others. He raised his hand higher and higher, with appropriate gesticulation, while building a climax, and, when he came to cap it, he rose on tiptoe and thrust his hand up into the air with great force and with a look of exultant triumph. It was magnificent. It fitted the subject and the man.—Cor.

San Francisco Bulletin. thing, first came among them, their pastor's only child.

And they remembered, too, that in after years she filled her dead mother's The Good Points of the Cockroach. her mother.

And Willard had won the esteem of all who knew him in the short time he How could the neighbors say 'twas the saddest funeral they ever attended, we find some interesting remarks on the form of letters in typography in a recent paper on reading and eyesight by M. Javel. We are not to suppose, he says, that in reading a line one passes successively from the lower part of a letter to the upper part, then down the next letter, up the next, and so on, the vision describing a wavy line. The fixation takes place with extreme prefixation takes place with extreme pre-cision along a straight line, passing along the junction of the upper third letters are more frequent above than below, in the proportion of about 75 per cent. One may understand this by applying on a line of typographic characters a sheet of paper covering the line in its lower two-thirds, and leaving the upper third bare; one is then able The fact is, the cockroach preys on them, and leaves no sign or vestige of where they have been. So far it is a most valuable insect."—Good Words. to read the letters almost as well as if

> During the last thirty years New York journalism has absorbed much of our best talent, and well it might, for it demands the best. No severer test can be needed for the editorial pages of our little beyond his weekly stipend to the sub-journalist. The stipend is sure, and that means a great deal to one who lives by his pen. Newspapers thus far have supplied the readiest market to a diffuses the heat of authorship, checks idealism, retards the construction of master-pieces. Besides, it brings an author into attrition with members of the craft who possibly know him so familiarly as to underrate him. He is subjected to local jealousies, to the overpraise of the newspaper which befriends nim, and sometimes to the unjust or ungenerous treatment of rival sheets. All this may be thought an evil peculiar to New York, and one which we shall ontgrow. But the same phenomena are visible in the matured newspaper life of the capitals of England and France, and must be accepted as part of a jour-nalist's warfare and surroundings.—

COL. OLD STYLE-" This is, indeed, a pleasure. I never see your Ladyship but I feel that I am ten years younger! Lady New Style-(who hasn't been to the lyceum for nothing)—" Indeed, Colonel? Then you should avoid me. A "Now MARK the advance in iron," said | meeting or two more and you'll be in your second childhood."

THE great ranchmen of the plains hurriedly repeating to himself -" Now have to guess at the number of cattle they own.

tives. A very few general observations must onclude this brief survey of winter quarters. In search for a winter health resort, what do we desire to avoid and what do we desire to find? There are three things which we desire to avoid, especially when they are found com-bined together, as in our winter climate, and these three things are damp, cold and variability. It is the combination of these three conditions which makes the climate of England so unsuitable and even dangerous to many persons. It gives rise to the distressing catarrh conditions which are so common, and which often lead to graver disturbances of health. It is the cause of attacks of acute and chronic rheumatism, of many forms of neuralgia, and not infrequent-ly it is responsible for serious inflam-mation of internal organs. This com-bination of climatic conditions, necessarily associated with a clouded and sunless sky, produces a further de-pressing effect on the mind and spirits. t need scarcely be said that the more sensitive the organization, the more cutely will these unfavorable conhen, in a winter climate, is the opposite of these conditions, viz., lryness, warmth and equability. But t is always difficult to get all we want; pesides, as a matter of fact, while some invalids require a combination of warmth and moisture, others need warmth and dryness, while others do better in a combination of cold and dry air; but no one wants a combination of cold and damp, and all desire sun-heat, a clear sky, and as much of it as possi-ble; and we shall find, as a rule, the value of a winter climate depends on the number of clear and sunny days, or the number of days and hours during

tending a change of winter quarters, which proves such an obstacle to many an invalid. Let me say to him, in the

words of Dr. Johnson, "Sir, your health is worth more than it can cost;" and let

me remind him, in the words of another, whose name I cannot at this mo-

ment recall, that, "if life without money

is not much, money without life is nothing at all."-J. Burney Yeo, in

A surgeon in the Italian army gives

some curious statistics of the number of suicides in the several European armies, and of the means selected in

different countries to get rid of the burden of life. From the figures set

down it appears that in one year one of every 1,839 men in the German army committed suicide; in the French army,

one of every 1,884; in the Belgian, one of every 2,222; in the English army, one of every 2,634; and in the Italian

army, only one of every 8,342 men. With regard to the manner of suicide. the Italian writer asserts that English-

men and Germans prefer getting rid of

their lives by hanging themselves, Irish-

men and Frenchmen by jumping into the water, and Italians by sending a bullet

through their brain or heart. The number of suicides, again, is found to

be proportionately great among soldiers in their second or third year of service

than among those who have more re cently joined the colors. During the

first year of service, the writer suggests, the novelty of his work and of his sur-roundings diverts the attention of the

recruit and prevents him from thinking of self-destruction, while the duties he has to perform fatigue him excessively;

and a man does not kill himself because

his body is wearied, but because his

mind is oppressed. That cases of sui-

cide are proportionately more frequent

nation to commit suicide prevails.

The public have not held teachers to

tent for the duty they have undertaken.

ner's Monthly.

Fortnightly Review.

which an invalid can take exercise, or be in the open air. The mere absolute mount of rain-fall seems of small importance, provided the nature and inportance, provided the nature and in-clination of the soil is such that the water drains off rapidly from the ground, and that there are long or fre-quent intervals of clear, sunny skies. In-deed, as I have already pointed out, heavy rains often have a salubrious effect in cooling and cleansing the atmosphere. It seems quite clear, too, that diurnal variability of temperature, even within wide limits, does not render a climate unhealthy even to invalids, if it is also a dry climate, and the invalid learns to protect himself from the possibility of sudden chill. Nor does humidity, when accompanied with moderate warmth, seem to be necessarily unwholesome, especially in oceanic cli-mates. There are obviously many other details demanding consideration, which the limits of a review article prevent me from dwelling upon. One word, however, with regard to the expense at-

I am often asked whether the cockroach can have any redeeming points with regard to its relationship to civil-ized man, or whether it be not an unmitigated pest which ought to be exter-minated wherever it is found. That it is a nuisance is undeniable, but that it ought to be exterminated is very doubtful. In the first place, it is, like the sewer-rat, an invaluable scavenger, eating substances which might decay and breed fevers if allowed to decay. It is never seen in dry and perfectly clean places where it can find no food, and its very presence is a sign that it is places where it can find no food, and its very presence is a sign that it is needed. Perhaps people may say that they can put up with cockroaches in kitchens and outhouses, but when they come into bedrooms it is time that they should be abolished. I very much doubt whether they should be destroyed even under such circumstances. Cockroaches are not likely to take the trouble of going up-stairs into bed-rooms unless they have some object in it, and that object is generally the flatter and smaller insect which prefers bedrooms to kitchens. Sailors are well aware of this fact, and that "Norfolk Howards" and cockroaches can not exist in the same ship, and a curious in-stance of this fact is recorded in the "Narrative of Foster's voyage in the Chanticleer:" "Cockroaches, those nuisances to ships, are plentiful at St. Helena; and yet, bad as they are, they are more endurable than bugs. Previous to our arrival here in the Chanticleer, we had suffered great inconvenience from the latter; but the cockroaches no sooner made their appear ance than the bugs entirely disappeared

applied to a writer than that of his ability to furnish leading articles regularly. More than one, who has succeeded easily as a bookwright or essay ist, has found his equipment and his power of composition inadequate to the off-hand production of compact, polished, well-informed leaders, such as are ters, on the other hand, had each a par-ticular sign, by which they could easily be distinguished from other letters. The Elzivarian a, for example, has no resemblance to o; the r could not be be confounded with the n as now, nor great newspapers. Journalism is an art; but under our system it brings writer, and the magazines next to them. In a chapter upon Hood, London's journalist poet, I have claimed that the task of daily writing for the press, while a good staff, is a poor crutch; it

SAVED BY PRAYER.

How Jesse James Happened to Spare Doomed Man's Life, [From the Kansas City Mail.] The famous detective, Pinkerton, has given the James boys the name of being blood-thirsty wretches, who could never be moved from their purpose of killing, when once they made up their

A gentleman from Clay county, how-ever, related one instance to a Mail reporter last evening, which goes to show that there was, at one time at least, a tender spot in the heart of Jessie.

The story, as told by the gentleman is that, two years ago, a man, together with his family, lived on a portion of Mrs. Samuels' farm. He rented so many acres from the old lady, and the renter and Mrs. Samuels fattened a beef in co-partnership. When the beef was killed they fell out over a division of the spoils, each claiming the hide and tallow. The dispute over this waxed warm until the man in a heat or passion said to Mts. Samuels, "You are a —— har." The old lady, looking straight at him, said, "I shall tell Jess. about this," and, turning on her heels went to the house. The next day, as Mrs. Samuels' tenant was standing in the road in front of his house, convers-ing with a Mr. Chancellor, of Clay county, a noise was heard in the corn-field adjoining, and in a few minutes a horse and rider jumped the rail fence and Jesse James stood in the presence of the msn who had insulted his mother. At the sight of Jesse the man turned as pale as death and looked as if he were about to sink to the earth. Riding close to him, Jesse said Did not you know that I would kill

you for the language you used toward my mother? If you have anything to say do it quickly, for you have only a short time to live." Just at this time the wife of the apparently doomed man came screaming out of the house begging Jesse not to kill her husband. With a stern com-mand of "Get back into the house, madame, quick," the woman went in weeping bitterly, and with strained nerves she awaited the dread crack oi

Jesse's revolver, which would make her Turning to the trembling man before him, Jesse said: "Get down on your knees and ask forgiveness for your sins

before I kill you."

Dropping down on his knees in the middle of the public road the man offered up such a prayer to Almighty God as was never heard in the old county of Clay. The gantleman present, an unwilling spectator to the affair, said he never heard such a touch-With the tears streaming down his face the man besaught the Almighty to receive his soul and take care of his children and wife, soon to be without a father or husband. Mr. Chancellor during the prayer glanced several times at Jesse, who with drawn pistol sat sternly on his horse looking at the sup-pliant before him. Before the prayer was concluded the stern lines upon Jesse's face seemed to relax from their wonted severity, and hope dawned upon the mind of the gentleman that Jesse would relent from his stern pur-

At the conclusion of the prayer the man closed his eyes and awaited the expected shot that would send him to eternity. But he was not destined to die. The beautiful words of supplication had touched the better chords of Jesse's heart, and the demon within him was subdued. Addressing the still kneeling man, he said: "I ought to kill you, but for the sake of your wife I will give you six hours to get out of this country. Be quick, before I change my mind."

The reprieved man rose to his feet and poured out such a touching volume of thankful gratitude that the gentle-man present was moved to tears, and he wept like a child. Jesse, apparently stern and unmoved, listened until he was through, and then motioned him away, gathered up the lines of his bridle and disappeared in the field. The man hastened into his house, and the joyful meeting with his wife upon the threshold of the door was an occasion never to be forgotten.

In less than the time given by Jesse' to leave, the man, his family, and all their effects were loaded into wagons and going in the direction of more friendly shores. Mr. Chancellor says that he firmly believes that the beautiful prayer offered

The Horse and His Kider.

in the army than in civil life, as is notoriously the case, is not, in the opinion of the Italian writer, because of the hardships or peculiar conditions of

In the history of Rome, says Cook, it is related that in 331, B. C., great chasm opened in the middle the forum, which it was found impossi military service, but because the majority of soldiers with the colors are ble to fill. The soothsayers said it would close when it contained what Rome possessed of most value, and then the state would be perpetual. A noble youth, named M. Curtius, de-manded if Rome had anything of more just of the age when the greatest inclivalue than arms and valor. He mounted his horse, richly caparisoned their true responsibility. We send a young lad or a young girl to school, and find that, while we are paying out a great deal of money for them, they are and, amid the silence of the people spurred him over the brink of the tre mendous precipice (vide Liv. 1. vii. 6). I have seen a striking picture of this gaining nothing. We complain, and are informed that our children are not somewhere. It represented the horse and rider after they had passed the industrious, that they do not seem interested in their studies, that they are absorbed in play, etc., etc. In ninety-nine cases in 100, our disappointment is entirely the fault of the brink and were descending to unknown depths. There was a remarkable contrast between the fright of the brute and the unruffled self-possession of the man. The limbs of the horse were teacher. He or she is simply incompeof his neck drew his head to his chest A first-class teacher always has good pupils. Lack of interest in study is and a shuddering terror expressed it self in the flash of his starting eyes. always the result of poor teaching. We send a boy to college, and find that he regards his studies as a grind—that he The rider was serene and calm, with solemn expression of majesty on his face, as of one who lived with high is only interested in getting good marks, thoughts. If I were to spiritualize this and that he is getting no scholarly picture, I should say that it was no tastes, and winning no scholarly de-lights. We inquire, and find him in the hands of a young tutor, without experience, who really pretends to be mean representation of a ripe Christian departing this life. The horse is the body, and the rider is the spirit. Flesh shrinking, spirit steady and calm and no more than a task-master, and who solemn. Flesh dreading the terrible knows nothing, and seems to care nothing, about the office of teaching. shock, and spirit wrapped in the glory of action, descending that it may ascend The placing of large masses of young men in the hands of inexperienced

persons, who do not pretend to do more than to set tasks and record the manner The nervous mother of a bright little in which they are performed, without boy was alarmed lest he should take the whooping-cough, which prevailed in the neighborhood. She talked so much guidance or assistance, is a gross imposition of the college upon a trusting public, and it is high time that an outabout it and worried over it, that she cry so determined and persistent is had infected the child to such an extent raised against it that it shall procure a that he would scarcely leave her side. One night after the little fellow had been reform .- Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scrib put to sleep, a donkey was driven past the house, and, when just opposite, set WHEN Douglass Jerrold heard a sociup his he-haw. With a shriek the little ety bore speaking of a song that "always fellow was out of bed, screaming at the carried him away" when he heard it,
Jerrold simply asked if some one present would please sing it.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: The time has

To the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly of Ohio.

To the General Assembly: The time has arrived in which your deliberations as a representative body are to begin. Coming together from every section of the State, you are presumed to be thoroughly acquainted with the sondition and wants of the particular territory and people you represent. That you may be better able to adopt broad and liberal measures looking to the welfare of the State at large, without doing any injustice to any part, it is my duty to advise you at this time as to the affairs of the State in general, and to offer such suggestions as, in my indgement, will best subserve the general welfare. This I proceed to do, assured by the confidence the people have reposed in your wisdom and integrity, that, under the very favorable circumstances attending your meeting, your session will be marked by prudence, promptness and patriotism.

Our country has been seldom blessed to a greater extent with peace and prosperity. Our crops of every kind have been abundant, and there has been a constant foreign demand for our surplus products at very remunerative our surplus products at very remunerative prices, thus largely increasing our exports and

prices, thus largely increasing our exports and decreasing our imports. The large amounts of gold coming to our country on almost every steamer is exchanged for our surplus pork, wheat, flour, cotton, lard, etc., thereby making money more abundant, and increasing not only the demand, but enhancing the price of labor, and giving renewed impetus to eur industrial manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. The following is a summary exhibit of the finances of the State for the fiscal year 1879, the condition of the same at the close of the

year, and the estimates for the current year ending November 15, 1880.

The funded debt remains the same as last year, no portion having been paid as none The balance in the State Treasury November 15, 1878, including drafts upon County Treasurers for \$200,000, made to anticipate the taxes collectible in 1879, was \$918,694.97.

TAXES FOR 1879 AND 1880. The taxes levied in 1878, collectible in 1879,

Total for 1879. The taxes levied in 1879, col

Total for 1880 ... In accordance with the recommendation made one year ago, the "Asylum l'und" was, by act of the General Assembly, merged into the "General Revenue Fund."

PUBLIC WORKS. By refering to the report of the Board of Pub-lic Works, it will be seen that these works are in good repair and condition. Many impor-tant repairs have been made during the current year. At the close of the fiscal year (November 15, 1878) there was a balance in the Treasury to the Public Works of \$26,641.66. Gross earnings for tolls, fines and water rents for the current year ending November 15, 1879, \$213,-850.22, making a total of \$239,991.88. To which add amounts received at the State Treasury since November 15, of collections during current year, \$5,790.79, makes a total of \$245,782.67. From which deduct total expenditures for the year, \$187,116.82. Balance to credit of Canal Fund, \$58,666.35. To which may be added amount in hands of receivers, \$23,466.66. Being the real balance to Public Works, \$82,-133.01

immediately.

The expenditure of \$7,711,325 for the main-

also, and the poor with their mites.

And in due time, the completed church ready for its poor occupants was dedicated to the service of that God

charity, and give it, if possible, in Mil-waukee, my old home."

A year passed, and Dr. Passavant still

awakened sympathy. Subscriptions poured in, and the subscribers, with one

be able to have the echoes wide-spread,

but God hears them.

In directing the attention of the General Assembly to the present condition of the military service of the State, and for the comments and suggestions herein submitted, I rely mainly upon the reports of the Adjutant-General for the fiscal years ending November, 1878

eral for the fiscal years ending November, 1878 and 1879.

The annual report of the Department for 1879 shows a further reduction, as follows: Regiments of infantry, from sixteen to four-teen; troops of cavalry, from three to two; companies of infantry, from 141 to 125; aggregate force, from 5,603 to 8,374, a loss to the aggregate of 229 men, er a total reduction of four regiments and twenty-five companies of infantry, three batteries of light artillery, and one troop of cavalry, with a loss of only 353 men. I, therefore, with good reason, recommend the continuance of this policy until the number of organizations of the several arms of the service are brought within satisfactory limits. I believe it has never been claimed, even by those unfriendly to the service, that the present total force is too large, but is coneven by those unfriendly to the service, that the present total force is too large, but is con-stituted of the many separate organizations. This process remedies this evil by consolidating the weak and disbanding the inefficient com-mands. It is claimed by the Adjutant General therein suggested relating to this as well as several other subjects, and recommend the same to your careful consideration.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Are all in excellent condition and the inmates properly cared for. Many of the reports show a large decrease in their annual expenditures, demonstrating that economy and good administrative ability have prevailed in their management. I have visited all of them during the year, and, through personal inspection, know that they are satisfactorily and success-

fully managed.

In my message a year ago I had occasion to call attention to the pressing need of additional prison accommodations. The Penitentiary at Columbus now aggregates 1,362 convicts, and is so overcrowded at times as to demand relief by the creation of an additional prison. I desire to ask your special attention to the re-pert of the Board of Directors and Warden of the Penitentiary. I refer to it with pleasure, having confidence that its management has been a grand success, not only financially, but in other respects. The deficit for this year has been \$3,716.34, thus showing that from the Warden to the Board of Directors you will perceive a carefully prepared statement of the expenses per capita the past five years, showing that in 1874 it cost \$176.54 per capita, while in 1879—the year just closed—only \$102.08. I allude to the general management of the institution. The "ducking tub," "dungeon" and "thumb-screw" are all things of the past. The institution is being run without resort to any such extreme measures. The sanitary condition is also very good.

A The suggestions of the Board of State Charities, in which I fully concur, are for the erection of two buildings supplemental to our existing asylums, with a capacity of 250 each; a building upon the Central Asylum grounds for insane criminals, and a separate asylum for for insane oriminals, and a separate asylum for the epileptic insane. Those buildings can be present cost of maintenance would be greatly ecreased, this expenditure would not only

actual economy of money.

The continued investigation of the prison system of our State and of our system of public charities, with the examination into the condition and management of all the public institions of the State, as conducted under the wise and discriminating supervision of the Board of State Charities, has wrought out important results, and the work of this Board can not be too highly commended.

just and humane to those afflicted children of

The condition and progress of the University are most gratifying, and especially so when we remember it is one of a great family of colleges founded on the liberality of the General State where this grant was accepted. The fact that fifty-seven counties of this State and five States of the Union, as well as two foreign countries are represented in its class of stu-dents, evinces an appreciation of its value and gives assurance of most gratifying results to the State.

BUREAU OF LABO'R STATISTICS. The year 1879 will lie a memorable one in and from this ha the history of the indvistries of the State, and tended business. The Eaton Democrati

BATES OF ADVERTISINGS

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

especially in those industries directly connected with the manufacture of iron. The
beginning of the year found numerous blast
fornaces, rolling-mills, foundries and mines
closed, and many of those in operation not running to their capacity, or on full time; and
nearly every other industry was affected injuriously to a greater or lesser extent. Many
men were out of employment, and the so-called
"tramps" were so numerous that the General
Assembly, in its wisdom, sought to suppress
the excesses charged against this large body of
idle men by the enactment of strong repressive
legislation. Senate.—All but one Senator was present at the opening of the Senate of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly on the 5th. Lieut. Gov. Fitch called the Senate to order, and proceeded. Fitch called the Senate to order, and proceeded at once to call the members forward with their credentials, and all were sworn in by Justice J. W. Okey. Senator Beebe acted as temporary Clerk. Senator Richards was then elected President pro tem., J. C. Donaldson, Clerk, Major Downey, Sergeant-at-Arms, and all the Assistant Clerks and Sergeant-atlegislation.

The close of the year finds the number of furnaces, mills, mines and foundries in operation largely increased; those in operation worked to their full capacity; workmen more steadily employed and their number increased to such an extent that the vast majority of those who, for five years have been denounced as "tramps"—men who preferred to beg or steal rather than work—have sequred employment, have become producers as well as consumers, and their sudden and willing absorption into the ranks of the workers is the best possible answer to the wholesale denunciation made upon the idle men traveling in search of employment. A demand for their labor has done that which legislation never could have accomplished.

son, Clerk, Major Downey, Sergeant-at Arms, and all the Assistant Clerks and Sergeant-at Arms, and all the Assistant Clerks and Sergeant-at Arms, as decided upon in Saturday night's caucus. The Democrats went through their usual form of voting for their old officers. Each officer, as elected, proceeded at once to duty after being sworn in—On motion of Mr. Beer, a message was sent to the House of Representatives informing that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed to business—Mr. Tyler offered S. J. R. No. 1 for the appointment of a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is in seasion and ready to receive any communication he may wish to transmit. Laid on the table, because the House was not ready.

—Bills of minor importance were introduced by Messrs Beers, Carlisle, Kelly, Curran Mr. Tyler offered S. J. R. No. 1 for the appointment of a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the General Assombly is in session and ready to receive any communication he may wish to transmit. Laid on the table, because the House was not ready.

—Bills of minor importance were introduced by Messrs Beers, Carlisle, Kelly, Curran and Entrekin. Senator Beer has the honor of fathering and naming Bill No. 1. It is a reproduction of a bill introduced last session to punish whoever sells or gives away firearms or amountion to minors under twelve years of

plished.

Further legislation on the subject of payment of wages in script or store orders is believed to be unnecessary. The present laws, if enforced, are sufficient to destroy the evil without in any manner injuring or interfering with any industry. The passage of a law to prevent the employment of persons to ran stationary engines who are not thoroughly competent by age, training and experience, might be highly proper, inasmuch that the large number of workmen employed in factories and shops in which steam powers is used, have their lives in great hazard from this cause. industry. The passage of a law to prevent the employment of persons to run stationary engines who are not thoroughly competent by age, training and experience, might be highly proper, inasmuch that the large number of workmen employed in factories and shops in which steam powers is used, have their lives in great hassed from this cause.

The railroid interests of Ohio are so great and so constantly increasing that it affords me great satisfaction to be enabled to say that the report of the Commissioner on Railroads and Tolegraphs, now rapidly approaching completion, shows a far healthier condition than at any former period. The railroads of Ohio seem to be managed, except in a few instances, with great care. The outstanding debts of the Ohio railroads, floating and bended, is greatly detreased on account of the immeuse traffic spened up by the late abundant harvest and the improved condition of the finances of the sountry.

THE REVISION OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, Which took effect on the first day of this year, and, the appendix thereto, containing all the laws of general or great local interest not embraced in the Revision have been published by the State, in two volumes, and distributed according to law. The importance of this work an harvily be overestimated. It presents to the people, the Courts and the public efficers all the general laws of the State now in force in a convenient form; and the exhaustive annotations, illustrating the text by reference to the rulings of Supreme Court, and the full analytic index with which the work closes, can not fail to make it neceptable to all, and to reflect credit.

a convenient form; and the exhaustive annotations, illustrating the text by reference to the rulings of Supreme Court, and the full analytic index with which the work closes, can not fail to make it acceptable to all, and to reflect credit on those who protected it and those who executed it. It is to be hoped that the revision will have a greater degree of permanence than the desire fer change has heretofore accorded to former and less complete revisions. General laws should not be readily changed. In this connection I take the liberty to suggest that no law of the land should be passed to take effect. House.—The following bills were introduced on the 6th: To refund the public debt; relating to struck juries in Hamilton County; providing for the election of Infirmary Directors in Cincinnati; abolishing the office of Criminal Bailiff in Hamilton County; abolishing the office of City Auditor in Cincinnati and providing for the election of a Controller; in relation law of the land should be passed to take effect

ing for the election of a Controller in relation to damages for sheep killed by dogs; another bill to tax dogs.

Senate.—The following bills were introduced on the 6th: To apportion the State into Congressional Districts; to consolidate the first and fourth subdivisions of the Ninth Judical Districts and the state of the first and fourth subdivisions of the Ninth Judical Districts. tenance of common schools during the last scholastic year, is a fact going to show that the people of Ohio are not losing interest in the cause of education. It seems to be admitted that the schools of our cities are second to none

was adopted.

Senate.—On the 7th after Mr. Beebe reported that standing committees nad been agreed upon, the Senate proceeded to the House for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast at the October election.

that the schools of our cities are second to none in their system of organisation and management, the professional skill and high characters of their teachers, the proportion of the youth of school age which is under instruction and the merit of the work done. The best exhibit of pupils' work at the World's Exposition at Paris, adjudged to be the best by the United States Commissioners, Dr. Philbriok (whose assertion is that "it had never had a parallel in the world"), was that the product of the schools of an Ohie city, while the muchloved "Quincy methods" of instruction, now attracting so much attention throughout the eastern part of our country, are credited back to the schools of another Ohie city where they were learned. The excellence of these schools is due to the munificence of their support, and, House.—On the 7th a resolution was passed appointing two members of the House to act with the Senate Committee assisting in the inauguration of Governor Foster—The two Houses went into joint session for the purpose of canvassing the October election, which labor was completed at 12:30—The following bills were introduced: prescribing the mode of applying for pardons and commutations of sentence; for the protection of breeders of stock by license; to enable the Hardin County Agricultural Society to pay its indebtedness; to permit secret benevolent societies to invest surplus funds the same as other corporations; to permit the Board of Education of the city of Hamilton to expend \$400 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 peremptory challenges instead of 20, and the State 6 instead of 2—A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to examine the records of soldiers and sallors in the Adjutant General's office with a view to their completion—Mr. Dial offered a resolution that when the House adjourns Friday, January 16, and every third Friday thereafter, it be until 2.30 o'clock p. m. on the following Tuesday. Tabled on notice to discuss.

House.—On the 8th, after the announcement of the standing committees, the following business was transacted: A petition from eighty— House.—On the 7th a resolution was passed

other corporations; to permit the Board of Education of the city of Hamilton to expend \$400 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of and the benefit of and the benefit of and the benefit of the public library; to allow defendant in criminal cases only 12 per annum for the benefit of 20 part on and the benefit of an and the benefit of and the benefit of an and the benefit of an and

"Open it," she said.

There were in it \$4 and a few cents.

"Take them," said the child, "and build a church for poor people. Poor people, mind, who sit in the back seats of our church. They must not pay anything. I want all the seats to be free."

The clergyman took the money. "My child," he said, solemnly, "it shall be done, with God's help."

When the child was dead he placed her little bank and the pittance it contained on the pulpit, and told her story. Tears were in every eye. One wealthy man after another came forward with his offering. Children came, women also, and the poor with their mites.

his offering. Children came, women also, and the poor with their mites.

And in due time, the completed church ready for its poor occupants was dedicated to the service of that God who willed that the widow's mite and the poor little baby's offering should not fail of their errand.

A somewhat similar case occurred in Milwaukee, Wis. A poor woman, dying in an infirmary under the charge of the good Dr. Passavant in Pittsburgh, gave him a gold dellar.

"I have always tried to give something to those poorer than myself," she said. "When I am dead give this in charity, and give it, if possible, in Milwaukee, my old home."

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States Senator, was adopted.

House.—On the 9th the following bills were introduced: That discharged convicts from the Penitentiary be returned to the county from which they were sent at the expense of the county; authorizing a special school district in Densmore Township, Shelby County; providing for the enlargement and improvement of the Hamilton County fair grounds; reducing the dog tax from \$1 to 50 cents; repealing the dog tax from \$1 to 50 cents; repealing that Ross County dogs shall be taxed only fifty cents, and that every family in Ross County shall be entitled to one dog exempt from taxation; for the protection of agricultural society fairs; to reduce the mileage of mem bers of the General Assembly; authorizing the election of a solicitor to the County County Senate.—On the 9th the following bills were States Senator, was adopted.

A year passed, and Dr. Passavant still kept the coin, when he was called to Milwaukee to establish an infirmary similar to his own.

The story of the dollar was told, and awakened sympathy. Subscriptions poured in, and the subscribers, with one voice, agreed that the great building, when finished, should bear the name of the poor widow.

Surely no good word is spoken in vain. We may not, as in these cases, be able to have the echoes wide-spread, Senate .- On the 9th the following bills were

"A Wisconsin man has expectorated an umbrella-tip he swallowed in 1874,"
—or so an exchange tells us. This THE matter of making straw hats was started by a little girl in Dedham, Mass., and from this has grown a widely-exing an umbrella won't keep it in the